

The BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE; LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

PASSED JUDGMENT ON FORMER SHERIFF JOSEPH F. SHIPP.

AND HIS ASSOCIATES WHO WERE SENT TO JAIL FOR SIXTY AND NINETY DAYS.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

THEY FAILED TO DO THEIR DUTY AND IN A ROUND-ABOUT WAY ASSISTED TO MOB AND LYNCH ED. JOHNSON, AT CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, and the other members of the United States Supreme Court, the first of this week handed down a warm lemon to Captain Joseph F. Shipp, former Sheriff of Chattanooga, Tenn., his Chief Deputy Sheriff Jeremiah Gibson, Harvey Padgett, Luther Williams, Nick Nolan and William Mays, all hailing from the same place in Old Tennessee.

Not one of these six distinguished citizens of Tennessee relished the lemon which they received, for Captain Shipp if you please, Williams and Nolan, were sentenced to ninety days, and Gibson, Mays and Padgett, to sixty days each in the District of Columbia United States Jail, for contempt of court.

It will be recalled that in the early part of March 1906, Ed. Johnson, a Negro residing in Chattanooga, was arrested charged with attacking a young white school girl. He was unduly tried and found guilty and sentenced to be hung up by the neck until he was dead, and after the higher courts of Tennessee had decided that Johnson must hang for committing the crime, his lawyers concluded to make one more effort to save his life, so they appealed to the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, D. C., to review his case.

The night after the determination of the Supreme Court to review the proceedings in the case was wired to Chattanooga, where Johnson was locked up, a mob stormed the jail, took him out and lynched him.

Found Guilty of Contempt.
In the opinion of five justices, including Chief Justice Fuller, these men were guilty of an act of contempt in conniving at or participating in the lynching of Johnson.

The United States Circuit Court refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus and on March 17, three days before the date set for the execution, an application was made to Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court at Washington for an appeal from the order of the Circuit Court. This was allowed, and two days later an order was made by the Supreme Court directing that all proceedings against Johnson be stayed pending an appeal.

That night a mob surrounded the jail, seized the prisoner, bound him, and then took him to the county bridge over the Tennessee River, within six blocks from the jail, and lynched him.

The disregard of the stay of execution by the Supreme Court established a precedent, and immediately the federal government took steps to punish the offenders.

Hold Sheriff Responsible.
A thorough investigation was made by the Department of Justice, and proceedings were instituted against the Sheriff and twenty-six other men, including several deputies. These proceedings were dismissed against all of them except Sheriff Shipp, De-

puty Gibson, Williams, Nolan, Padgett and Mays, who, it is stated, were members of the lynching party.

The charge against the Sheriff and his deputies was that they were in a conspiracy to permit the lynching of Johnson by making no effort to guard him although it was common knowledge in Chattanooga on the night in question that plans had been laid to move against the jail, capture Johnson, and execute him, in the face of the appeal granted by the Supreme Court.

Sheriff Shipp, after he had in a round-about way assisted his fellow citizens to bathe their hands in the blood of Johnson, gave out an interview through the columns of the public press, to the effect, that if the United States Supreme Court, would have refrained from interfering in the case, Johnson, would not have been mobbed and lynched, by the respectable element of Chattanooga.

Sheriff Shipp, no doubt was largely effected with a case of the big or the small head, and no doubt he labored under the impression, that he was a greater individual in every way, than the members of the Supreme Court, and that he was of so much importance, that he could brazenly trample their mandates, under his feet, and that there was no one to dispute his power nor authority.

But as he reclines in jail, for the next three months, it may dawn upon his mind and the minds of his associates, that they are not as great nor as powerful, as the members of the United States Supreme Court.

And he, has been taught a wholesome lesson, and if the other sheriffs and state officials, throughout the United States, were either shot to death or imprisoned, whenever they fail to do their duty and preserve law and order, in the way of suppressing anarchy and lawlessness, for after all this is the only drastic measure, that can be resorted to successfully, to blot out such bloodthirsty and disgraceful scenes as were enacted at Cairo, Illinois, last week, and by putting the officers to death, who wink at crimes, and urge their friends and neighbors, to take the law into their own hands, to set themselves up as judges and jurors; will eventually wipe out the reign of mob and lynch law in the United States.

After considerable delay, arrangements have been completed and the several committees appointed June 14th to organize a Congregational Church, gathered with a number of their friends at the Frederick Douglass Center and began their regular services Sunday morning last at 11 o'clock. The Rev. W. F. McMillen, D. D., Sec'y of the Congregational Sunday Schools Society preached the sermon, Sergeant Wm. F. Childs, J. D. Smith, Mrs. A. C. Cane and Mrs. M. P. Samuels, compose the principal committee in the organization.



MRS. WILLIAM EMANUEL.

High society leader and chairman of the committee which will give the grand charity ball at the 7th Regiment Armory New Year's evening for the benefit of the Old Folk's Home, 610 Garfield Blvd. The Amanda Smith, Home, Harvey, Ill., and the Emanuel Settlement, House 2732 Armour Ave...

NEGRO DISEASE MENACE TO WHITES.

Says Philadelphia Medical Organ—Colored Seek Work in Homes of Whites and Carry Disease—Especially Infect With Hook Worm.

Claims Colored Will Bring Hook-Worm As Far North As Philadelphia—White Doctor Did Not Say This Till After Booker Washington's Statement Went Over the Country.

Declares Colored Infect Even Houses They Live In—New Scheme To Keep Colored in South and to Exclude Barring Even in Domestic Service—Teaches Lesson It is Criminal for Race Leaders North to Teach Self-Jim Crowding.

(From Medical Council, Phila.)

Much has been said for and against the Afro-American and probably the last word will not be said for many years to come. It must be admitted that history records many unlovely traits in nations that became strong and that the people most honored to-day have had a past marked by much that was not admirable. It is hard to cast the future through the glasses of prejudice, and we are apt to be blind to our own weaknesses. So, then, the question—"What of the Negro?"—cannot be answered now. And yet, we regret to say, we are pessimistic as regards the outlook for the Negro in America, for the immediate future at least. And a great problem faces us and the Negro faces the other side of it. It is a medical problem and involves the exchange of diseases between the two races. Each race is a menace to the other.

Charge of Disease Which is Even More Injurious Because it Blames Whites and Thus Seems Fair.

Only he who sees the Negro in the South can form any adequate idea of the sanitary sins of the race and how they are sinned against in certain phases of sanitation. With the race problem as a whole this article has nothing to do, but we see only too plainly that tuberculosis, venereal diseases and alcoholic and drug habits are fast sapping the vitality of the race. This is true in the North as well, only the Negro is less numerous here and public attention is not directed to the fact, North and South crowd the Negro into the less desirable sections and into the worst houses to be found, and especially in the North he is charged an excessive rent for wretched places that become

a menace to the health not only of the occupants, but also of the neighbors.

Boards of health, the Colored physicians and the educated class of the Negro race owe it to themselves to dehousing conditions whereby their bad housing conditions may be improved. The boards should initiate the matter and call to their aid the representative Colored men.

Tuberculosis is the grisly gift of the whites to the Colored, and the race is melting under it gradually but hopelessly. Read the statistics. Syphilis seems to make less impression, but cocaine is grinding out a grist of crime and degeneracy that spells ruin unless it be stopped.

Claim Colored Infect Houses So Unfit for Whites Ever After—Claim of Colored Bringing Hook-Worm to Whites Not Made Till Month After Booker Made It.

As to the Negro, he is seeking work in the homes of the white and carrying back the tubercle germ, and he is carelessly infecting nearly every house in which he lives, to infect whatever tenant may follow him. From a hereditary immunity, partial or complete, to the hookworm, he is infecting new ground until to-day some persons claim that 2,000,000 persons in the United States have hookworm disease. And he will bring this anemia-producing worm as far north as it will live to bring a new problem in sanitation to the "border states." This worm is adaptable and it may come to be an inhabitant of places in the latitude of Philadelphia. Bubonic plague and the Negro seem to have escaped much contact here as yet, woe betide us when they do so come in contact. The southern Negro "immune" is becoming scarce as yellow fever is being excluded. But if it comes back and finds virgin Negro ground, history will be repeated to quite a degree, despite the mosquito control, that goes slowly among the cabins of these people.

In view of these things, it becomes all physicians to give especial care to the diagnosis of disease among the Negroes and to see to it that sanitation is advanced among them, as well as treating the disease in hand.—The Guardian, Boston, Mass., November 13, 1909.

It can be readily seen that Booker Taft Washington, furnished the thunder for the above article and the more he talks on his so-called "Negro Problem" at so much per word or hour, the harder he makes it for any honest and decent Negro to succeed in the various warlike of life.—Editor.

COLE & JOHNSON

The Greatest Afro-American Actors on the American stage.

IN THEIR CELEBRATED PLAY "THE RED MOON" ARE PLAYING TO CROWDED HOUSES AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.

AIDA OVERTON WALKER IN HER ABORIGINAL DANCE "WILDFIRE" AND HER SONG "PICKINNINY DAYS" COMPLETELY CAPTIVATES THE LARGE AUDIENCE AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

THE COSTUMES OF THE PERFORMERS ARE SIMPLY GORGEOUS AND MAGNIFICENT.

THE MUSIC BY THE 18 PIECE ORCHESTRA IS VERY ENCHANTING AND THE SCENIC EFFECTS CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

ON THE WHOLE IT IS THE BEST AND THE HIGHEST CLASS SHOW TRAVELING IN THIS COUNTRY.

Cole and Johnson, the two greatest actors on the American stage today, and their 60 first class artists or assistants, struck town last Sunday morning and in the afternoon of the same day they began their two weeks engagement at the Globe Theater, Wabash ave., and Hubbard Court, and in their celebrated play "The Red Moon," they are playing to crowded houses right along and if the Globe Theater was twice as large it could not accommodate all the people who are anxious to witness their splendid show.

"The Red Moon" is an American Musical Comedy in Red and Black The Book and Lyrics are by Bob Cole and the music by Rosamond Johnson, and the play is staged by Bob Cole and from the beginning to the end it is full of life and action and throughout the entire show Cole and Johnson, the two unapproachable Afro-American stars in this country to-day do not the least bit of soldiering, but on the contrary they both keep well to the front to the great delight of their many admirers.

Aida Overton Walker of the old Williams and Walker show, who has successfully sang and danced her way into the hearts of the American people, is one of the new features of the show this season and in her aboriginal dance "Wildfire" and in her song "Pickinniny Days" she completely captivates the large audience at each performance.

The costumes of all the performers are simply gorgeous and very magnificent and all the women taking part in the show conduct themselves with rare modesty and with much gracefulness while executing their various parts on the stage.

The music by the 18 piece orchestra, is very enchanting; the singing by the many choruses is very inspiring and it fills one with much joy and happiness to listen to so many sweet song birds; the scenic affects in every way cannot be surpassed.

The following is the cast of characters and the official staff for the Cole and Johnson Company:

Slim Brown, the lawyer they don't expect	.....	Bob Cole
Plunk Green, the doctor they don't expect	.....	Rosamond Johnson
Bill Gibson, the saloonkeeper	.....	Henry Gant
Bill Armour, the butcher	.....	Wesley Jenkins
Bill Webster, the barber	.....	Sam Lucas
Bill Simmons, the whitewasher	.....	Benny Jones
John Lowdog, the old chief	.....	Arthur Talbot
Red Feather, an educated brave	.....	Frank Brown
Eagle Eye, the tribe's scout	.....	Harry Watson
Spread Eagle, the medicine man	.....	Sam Lucas
Lucretia Martin, the old chief's wife	.....	Elizabeth Williams
Amanda Gibson, the saloonkeeper's wife	.....	Mollie Dill
Minnehaha, the old chief's child	.....	Leona Marshall
Lilly White, the washerwoman	.....	Tootsie Allen
Nakomis, the tribe prophetess	.....	Fanny Wise
Truscalina White, her actress daughter	.....	Edgar Connor
Sambco Simmons	.....	Pearl Taylor
Sally Simmons	.....	Daisy Brown
Susan Simmons	.....	Aida Overton Walker
Sunshine, Truscalina's sister	.....	Flaming Arrow, an Indian maid
The Gibson Gals—Mayme Butler, Lulu Coleman, Blanche Deas, Ida Blueford, Bessie Simms, Pauline Haukey.	.....
The Dancing Picks—Daisy Brown, Marion Potter, Bessie Oliver, Pearl Taylor, Lottie Gee, Millie Dean.	.....
The Aida Girls—Marie Young, Mattie Harris, Marjorie Sipp, Rebecca Allen, Gertie Townsend, Anna Jarret.	.....
The College Boys—Frank DeLyons, William Phelps, Lewis Mitchell, Herbert Sutton, Samuel Craig, Harry Watson.	.....
The Policemen—Nelson, Tunsell, William Patterson, Frank Hill.	.....
Indian braves, squaws, villagers, guests, etc.	.....

SYNOPSIS OF SCENES.

ACT 1.—Swamptown, Virginia. Sunshine Land.

ACT 2.—The Land of the Settling Sun.

ACT 3.—Bill Gibson's Parlor. Swamptown.

Incidental to Act II, Aida Overton Walker, as Flaming Arrow, will execute an aboriginal dance entitled "Wildfire." The medicine men have lighted their medicine pots. The girl, seeking a love potion to administer to her unrequited lover, without consulting the medicine men, attempts to get possession of the same. Her every effort is met by tongues of flame.

MUSICAL NUMBERS.

Musical Director, James Reese Europe.

ACT I.

Opening Chorus	.....	Company
"The Same Old Moon is Shining"	.....	Herbert Sutton and College Boys
"Keep on Smilin'"	.....	The Four Bills
"Don't Tell Tales Out of School"	.....	Slim, Plunk, Minnehaha and Truscalina
"Pickinniny Days"	.....	Aida Overton Walker and Picks
"Pliny, Won't You Come Out in the Moon Light"	.....	Slim and Aida Girls
Finale	.....	Ensemble

ACT II.

Prelude	.....	Mayme Butler and Company
"Bleeding Moon"	.....	The Prophets
"The Big Red Shawl"	.....	Plunk and Chorus
"On the Road to Monterey"	Red Feather
Wildfire Dance	Aida Overton Walker
Finale	Company

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